THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

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☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

Washington News and Gossip.

Rumored Cabinet Changes—The Secretary of War Hounding on the Opposition—Stanton's Triumph over the President.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.

Rumors of an early change in the Cabinet are very rife, but they seem to have less foundation in the purposes of the President than in the wishes of some of his friends.

Secretary Seward quit the ship of State because she was about to encounter a severe storm. His absence at this juncture is thus explained. He could not afford to quarrel with the Radical faction, and was not sure that it was safe to go with the President for a conciliatory policy. He avoids, by his absence, the impending crisis of the President's administration. Mr. Speed, Attorney General, Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, are all openly hostile to the President's policy, or any measures by which the South can be restored with its representation.

Let us see. Mr. Speed, in an official opinion, lately communicated to Congress, declares that the war is not over. This is in direct contradiction of the President's declaration in his message to the Senate, replying to Mr. Cowan's call. Mr. Harlan is a radical Republican, and is utterly hostile to Johnson's plan of conciliation. Mr. Stanton's views are well known, and are expressed often in the most radical resolutions and acts of Congress.

The resolution of the House, declaring in substance, that the President shall not withdraw the military forces from the "seceded States," until Congress shall direct it, was prompted by the Secretary of War, as is here generally believed, and was offered by his friend, Mr. Williams, of Pittsburg. Further, the Secretary has obtained a complete triumph over the President in this matter. The President had given orders for the mustering out of troops in Virginia.—The Secretary countermanded it, in virtue of the direction of the House. The President did not, as it now appears, sustain his original order, and it remains suspended. It had been reported, as I wrote to you, that the President had, in this instance, asserted the prerogative and independence of the Executive, but it proves to be a mistake.

Further, I may mention that Mr. Stanton's particular friend and representative, as he may be called, in the House, will soon deliver a very bitter speech against the President's entire policy and action since his accession to office.

Thus it is that some people have been induced to believe that a change of Cabinet would soon be made. If the change occurs, it will probably be for the reason that the Cabinet members named will desert the Administration, as rats do the sinking ship. Where the President is to look to for support no one can see.—It is not to Congress, nor to the Northern State Legislatures, nor to the Northern people. Northern Democracy is impotent or indifferent.—His Southern strength is in abeyance.

Removal of Troops from Alabama.

WASAINGTON, Jan. 14.—It may be stated, with reference to the recent dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, touching the withdrawal of troops from Alabama and Georgia, that in acting upon the application of Governor Parsons, of Alabama, for withdrawing the troops and for arming the local militia of the State, General Grant has made the following reply:

For the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the rights and safety of all classes of citizens in the States lately in rebellion, I would not recommend the withdrawal of United States troops from thence. The number of interior garrisons might be reduced, but a moveable force sufficient to insure tranquility should be retained. While such a force is retained in the South, I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of the militia.

More News From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Official intelligence from the city of Chihuahua to the 8th December has been received in this city. Juarez instead of being at San Antonio, Texas, as has been reported, was resting quietly at Chihuahua. He writes to a friend of his as follows: The commanding officers of these States—the frontier States and the political leaders have all expressed their approval of the extension of my term, and I have reason to believe that the same will happen in the other States of the Republic.

The French, it seems, had sent another expedition to Chihuahua, and should this be in great force, the Mexican Government (Republican) will again abandon that city, and go to some other convenient point of the Republic.

Letter from Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

We find the following beautiful response from Mrs. General Jackson to the tribute of citizens of Houston, Texas, in the Richmond *Times* of Saturday:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 8, 1866.

Messrs. Bell & Read:

GENTLEMEN—Your note enclosing a letter from Mr. John Dickinson, of Houston, Texas, forwarding a draft for five hundred and twenty six dollars in gold, and a certificate of deposit from you, has been received. Mr. Dickinson requests that the proceeds of the same be placed at my disposal, and says the amount was contributed by a portion of the citizens of Texas, at the instance of some ladies, daughters of the "Old Dominion."

As I have not the means of knowing who these kind friends and noble daughters of Virginia are, I must, through you, express my heartfelt thanks to them for this testimonial of love and honor to my lamented husband, and would thank you to convey to them the strongest expression of my gratitude. That their reward may be far greater than this noble act of generosity to the widow and fatherless, and that the choicest blessings of Heaven may ever rest upon each one of these kind hearts, is the prayer of

Yours, very truly,
MRS. T. J. JACKSON.

Mr. Maury, who, as is well known, has received from Maximilian the appointment of Imperial Commissioner of Colonization in Mexico, has addressed a circular to the people of all nations. He tells them that the doors of the Empire are fairly open to every one, and that the Emperor, by a most liberal decree, invites emigrants from all quarters, without respect to nationality.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866 NO. 134.

WM J. BAKER, FULASKI COWPER, WM. H. JONES.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants,
AND BROKERS.
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL SELL ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE AND goods of any description on Commission or at Auction. Will collect all claims and individual debts, keep on hand for sale, and will buy and sell Gold and Silver Coin and Bank Notes. Dec 15—109—3m.

FOR SALE.

FINE BUCK WHEAT AND FAMILY FLOUR.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, December 21 114-tf.

For Sale.

SOR 10 SETTS WHEEL AND LEAD HARNESS for Horse or Mule. Also, Reins, and Horse Covers.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, December 29-118-tf.

For Sale.

LAW and Miscellaneous Books, &c.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
December 15 109-tf.

For Sale.

BOWLES AND PITCHERS, PLATES, TEA POTS, Sugar Dishes, Egg Cups and Tumblers, Ovens and Tops and extra Lids, and three boxes Liquorice.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
December 21-114—tf

COTTON FARM! COTTON FARM!!

DO YOU WANT A FIRST RATE COTTON FARM in one mile of Raleigh, N. C? If you do, call on BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, December 22-115-tf.

TWO

COMPETENT YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITUations as Teachers of Music, Painting, Drawing, French, and the English branches generally.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
January 5, 1866-124-tf.

FOR SALE.

HATS AND CAPS, GINGER WINE, AND DR. Orton's Carminative Bitters.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Jan 2, 121. tf.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR RYE WHISKEY, BY THE KEG AND Barrel. Also, a second hand Buggy.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Jan 12—160—tf

EDWARD J. HALE, JR.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
with
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c
Jan'y 6, 126, 1mpd.

Notice.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE NORTH CAROLIna Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will commence on Monday, January 1st, 1866. Parents and friends of pupils will please send them in promptly. For terms of admission, &c., apply to me at Raleigh, N. C.
W. J. PALMER. Principal.
Dec 29, 118, 1m.

Paper for Sale—Rags Wanted.

THE FOREST MANUFACTURING COMPANY are making a superior quality of Book and News Paper.
—ALSO—
Envelope and Wrapping Paper, which they offer at low prices.
They wish to purchase large quantities of clean
Cotton and Linen Rags,
for which they will pay the highest cash price. Address FOREST MANUFACTURING CO.,
Jan 3rd, 122, 9t. Forestville, N. C.

WANTED.

INFORMATION—WILLIE REESE (A SOLDIER) left Richmond for his home in Alabama, on the 10th of last March, in bad health. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his distressed parents.
W. P. REESE,
Selma, Alabama.
Jan. 1-120-1m.

A. A. WILLARD,
Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Greensboro', N. C.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries and General Merchandize,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 30 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools for the State, Greensboro, N. C.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro.
Rev. W. E. Pell, Editor of *Sentinel*, Raleigh.
Joseph Potts, Esq., Washington, N. C.
Messrs. James Corner & Sons, Baltimore.
Messrs. Dowley, Corner & Co., New York.
Wilmington, Jan 9, 127, 6m.

WANTED.

A SITUATION IN SOME SCHOOL OR PRIVATE family, by a young lady, who is fully qualified to teach all the English Branches usually taught in our best Seminaries, together with French, Latin, and Music on the piano. She has had several years experience as a Teacher. For further information, address REV. SOLOMON LEA,
Leasburg, Caswell County, N. C.
Jan 12, 130, 2w.

W. GOODMAN, Mississippi. A. P. MERRILL, JR., New York.
GOODMAN & MERRILL,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON consignments in store or on receipt of bills of lading.
All consignments to us will be covered by Fire and Marine Insurance unless otherwise directed.
We have made an arrangement with Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasurer of N. C, by which he becomes interested in all the business sent us from that State. We solicit the patronage of his friends.
Jan 5, 126, 3ms.

T. J. MITCHELL, GEO. ALLEN

Mitchell & Allen,
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
22 *POLLOCK STREET*
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE, AND OFFER FOR SALE—
280 dozen Assorted Locks,
1000 pairs Hinges,
500 gross Screws,
300 dozen Knives and Forks,
150 dozen Pocket knives,
100 dozen Taper, Cross Cut, Mill Saw and Bastard Files.
A full assortment of
CARPENTERS',
COOPERS',
MACHINISTS',
BLACKSMITHS',
TURPENTINE,
AND
SADLERS' TOOLS,
to which we invite particular attention.
—ALSO—
50 kegs Horse Shoes,
100 kegs Cut and Wrought Nails,
100 setts Buggy and Wagon Rims,
100 setts Buggy and Wagon Spokes,
100 setts Buggy and Wagon Hubs and Axles,
100 Ladies and Gents' Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
200 Bags Shot,
50 kegs Powder,
Hand, Cross Cut and Circular Saws,
Leather and Rubber Belting,
Bar and Sheet Iron and Lead,
Tin and Hollow Ware.
We have and are constantly receiving
Ploughs, Shovels,
Hoes, Axes, Forks,
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"QUEEN OF THE SOUTH" COOK STOVE.
—ALSO—
AGENTS FOR
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES,
AND
EVAN'S & WATSONS
CELEBRATED FIRE & BUGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
which we sell at manufacturer's prices.
Newbern, N. C., Oct., 17, 1865 61 3m.

THOMAS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 176 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD

WE BUY AND SELL, ON THE MOST FAVORable terms, all the different
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
SOUTHERN BANK NOTES,
SOUTHERN STATE BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER.
Stocks, Bonds, &c., of our own market, on Commission, in person; and those of New York and Philadelphia through reliable correspondents.
Make Collections, with prompt returns, on all accessible points, North, South and West.
Draw Gold or Currency Drafts, of any amount, [very best rates,] on New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Richmond.
Allow Interest on Deposites of Gold or Currency, subject to check at sight.
ON HAND FOR SALE.
$800,000 Southern Bank Notes.
$100,000 Seven Thirties, [different series.]
$50,000 Five-Twenties, ['62, '64 and '65 issues.]
$50,000 One-Year Certificates Nov 16 86-tf

JAS. M. EDNEY,
Commission Merchant,
NO. 476½ BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Office of the Great American Pump,

A NEW AND WELL TRIED INVENTION, warranted to raise water from greater depths; to throw it further by hose; to force it to greater distances by hand than any other pump. The best insurance against fire.
JOHN POWERS, Manufacturer,
432 East 10th Street.
The American Wind Mill, Garden Engines, Brick Elevators, Hydropults, Hose, Rubber and Leather Belting, Brass Hose Pipes, Couplings, Bibbs, Pianos Melodeons, &c., always on hand dec 23, 116, tf

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COMMISSION, AUCTION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR
Selling or Leasing Real Estate,
NEAR OLD COUNTRY WHARF
NEWBERN N. C.

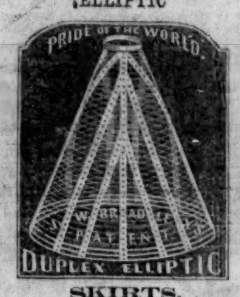
REFERENCES.
A T Jerkins, President Bank of Commerce, Newbern; Dr W J Hawkins, late Pres't of R & G R R; Hon N Boyden, Pres't of N C R R, Salisbury; Col Wm Johnston, Pres't Charlotte & S C R R, Charlotte; Hon J M Morehead Greensboro; Rev Dr Deems, Raleigh and Rev W E Pell, editor of *Sentinel* at Raleigh.
oct 28-71-6ms

Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN RE-OPENed this day under the management of Reuben Wallace, Esq., late of Kinston, a gentleman well known for his tact and good management. It will be thoroughly furnished and fitted up for the accommodation of the public. The former patrons of the house and all who favor us with a call, are assured that every thing will be done to render them comfortable.
W. H. CUNINGGIM, Proprietor.
Raleigh, January 2-121-1m.
*** The Wilmington Dispatch, Goldsboro News, Newbern Times, Greensboro Patriot, Salisbury Gazette, Charlotte Democrat and Petersburg Index will please insert 6 times and send bills to the proprietor.

GEO. W. DILL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.
AND AGENT FOR MURRAY'S N. C. STEAM Ship Line, Morehead City, N. C.
Jan. 1-120-6m.

FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED
ELLIPTIC



PATENT DUPLEX DOUBLE SPRING
SKIRTS.

EACH HOOP BEING COMPOSED OF TWO PERfectly Tempered Single Springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming one hoop, and making the *strongest* and most *flexible*, the *lightest* and most *durable spring* made.
They will not bend or break like the *single springs*, but will always preserve their *perfect* and *beautiful shape*, in all
Crowded Assemblages,
Churches,
Theatres,
Railroad Cars,
For Promenade
or House Dress,
In fact, they are superior to all others, combining
Comfort,
Economy,
Lightness and
Durability.
Enquire for
Bradley's Duplex Elliptic or Double Spring Skirt.
For sale *everywhere*. Manufactured exclusively by the sole owners of the patent,
Wests, Bradley & Cary,
Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Sts, New York.
A full assortment of these Superior Skirts constantly on hand, and for sale in a great variety of sizes, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,
A. KLINE,
RANDALL & MANN,
And all other Merchants who sell First Class Skirts in this City and throughout the Southern States.
Jan 9, 127, 3ms.

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime,
OR
BONE MANURE.
WARRANTED GENUINE.

BEING MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND in the most approved manner, it is recommended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and those engaged in its manufacture will continue their best endeavors to advance the high reputation which it has acquired.
We guarantee the Phosphate to be well manufaced, and recommend it in preference to any other artificial manure in the market. We consider it nearly equal to the best Peruvian Guano, although furnished at half the price.
Messrs. B. H. Allen & Co., the well known manufacturers of agricultural implements, say of it:
"We take pleasure in stating that we have sold E. F. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime for four years—It has given universal satisfaction to our customers. We most cheerfully endorse it as an article worthy of the confidence of the public, and the purchaser may rely upon securing an article honestly and carefully manufactured.
"We would state that, after careful examination, we believe this Phosphate has been improved each year since its introduction in this market, and that it will continue to maintain its present high standing.
"Very respectfully,
"R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
"No. 191 Water street, New York."

E. FRANK COE, ESQ.,
Annexed please find result of my analysis of sample of your Super Phosphate of Lime left with me.
This being such a superior article in every respect, I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon such manufacture, which undoubtedly will meet with great success
Wishing you every success, I am,
Respectfully yours,
G. A. LEIBIG.
BALTIMORE, August 3, 1864.

Of Free Phosphoric Acid Hyd. containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid.	7.45.	10.28
Of Bi-Phosphate of Lime. containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid.	3.70.	6.10
Of Neutral Phosphate of Lime containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid.	4.38.	8.35
Of Sulphate of Lime hydrated containing of Sulphuric Acid (So3.)	21.20.	45.38
Of Alkaline Salts as Sulphates.		1.11
Of Organic Combustible Matter. capable of producing Ammonia.	3.76.	2.358.
Of Animal Coal and Sand.		5.00
Phosphoric Acid soluble in Water.	11.15.	
Phosphoric Acid insoluble in Water.	4.36.	
Ammonia	3.76.	

MANUFACTURED BY
ENOCH COE, Hunter's Point L. I.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINted Agents for the State of North Carolina, and will supply this superior fertilizer at manufacturers' prices.
Put up in barrels of about 300 pounds weights.
700 Barrels now in Store,
and for sale by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 1 129-3m.

A Boarding House.

Mrs. M. J. Fentress,
No 15 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH,

CAN ACCOMMODATE FROM 12 TO 14 MEMBERS of the Legislature with good large rooms, cheap Boarding, and the positive assurance that nothing shall be left undone to secure their personal comfort and convenience. Those interested in securing a home for a short time, will please make early application.
Raleigh, November 15 84-6m.

HENRY R. BRYAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NEWBERNE, N. C.
Dec. 29-118-3m.

PETER MALLETT,
General Commission
AND
SHIPPING MERCHANT,
NO 23 NORTH WATER ST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Lumber, and other Produce for Sale or Shipping, respectfully solicited. Liberal advancements made.
☞ Orders promptly executed.
Nov 25—93—3ms.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

MRS. M. A. E. RAMSAY WILL ACCOMMODATE Gentleman Boarders with meals at $10 per week. Residence near B. F. Moore, Esq., fronting Nash square.
She is also prepared to make up Dresses or do other needle work in good style.
Raleg, Nov. 21-89-tf.

JOS. W. CARROLL, JOS. HOY, J. N. NIVEN
JOSEPH HOY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO 126 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

CARROLL, HOY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 36 PERDIDO STREET,
New Orleans.
REFER TO
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
C. B. HARRISON, ESQ.,
B. F. MOORE, ESQ.,
Oct. 17th, 1865-61-3m. RALEIGH, N. C.

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH.
16 HANOVER ST., *BALTIMORE.* | 7 COLLEGE PLACE, *NEW YORK.*
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Wool and Woolen Goods.
REFERENCES:

Chas. P. Mallet, Esq.,	Chapel Hill.
Chas. B. Mallett, Esq.,	Fayetteville.
Geo. W. Williams & Co.,	Fayetteville.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq.,	Greensboro.
James Sloan, Esq.,	Greensboro.
Thomas R. Tate, Esq.,	Charlotte.
R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank,	Baltimore.

October 2-48-1y.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I WILL SELL ONE HALF OR TWO THIRDS OF that valuable property, Piedmont Springs in Burke County, N. C., to any man who will reside upon the premises and give it his entire attention.
There is a gold mine upon the premises which will pay as well to work as any probably in the State. Superior water power for driving machinery. Climate and water unsurpassed, and a large quantity of superior timber. The buildings new and will accommodate 150 persons.
The soil is well adapted to the culture of the grasses, fruits, and the vine.
By a man of energy and capital, a fortune can be made here in a few years. Address,
E. C. LINDSAY, Norfolk, Va.
November 25-93-3taw2m

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg.
THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
79 Main Street, Richmond.
BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Augusta, Ga.
Bankers and Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Exchanges, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds.
☞ Interest allowed on Deposites. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.
☞ Liberal advancements made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp.
They hold $100,000 Notes of the various North Carolina Banks which they will furnish at fair rates to parties wishing to purchase to pay old negotiable notes to the Banks. Dec 2-99-3m.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEWBERN, N. C., November 1st, 1865.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTnership under the name and style of
Whitford, Dill & Co.,
for the transaction of a Shipping and General
Commission Business,
In this Town, West side Craven Street, on old County Wharf.
To the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, and all kinds of Produce and Merchandize, and also to the sale and purchase of Real Estate and Stocks and other Stocks, we will give our personal attention.
We are Agents for Murry's North Carolina Semi Weekly Line of Steamships, between Newbern and New York, and for Sailing Vessels for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports in the United States, and for different ports in the West Indies Thus it will be seen that we are furnished by our own vessels with the amplest facilities for the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers. But in addition to these, there is a weekly line of Ocean Steamships on the same route, and a tri-weekly line of Steamers by inland route through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
☞ We will make liberal advances on consignments.
All letters addressed to us on the subject of freight, or on any other business, will be promptly answered.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
GEORGE W. DILL,
WM. C. WHITFORD.
November 29, 1865 96 6ms

DR. J. H. G FAUCETTE, Of Greensboro, N C. J. C. FAUCETTE, Of Alamance, N C.
Faucette & Bro.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Purchasing Agents,
AND
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS,
Opposite the Gaston House,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Decembe r 16-110-3ms.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM, will open the seventh session her School for young ladies, at the residence of her Mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 18th of January 1866.
Only a limited number of pupils can be received. They will find a home in her Mother's family. For particulars apply to
MISS M. P. MANGUM.
Flat River Orange Co., N. C.
Nov. 13-87-3m

Davenport Female College.

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 26th of February, 1866, with a full corps of instructors. This institution is delightfully situated at Lenoir, twelve miles from Icard's Station on the Western Extension.

TERMS.	
Board for twenty weeks,	$50 00
Tuition in English branches,	20 00
Music and use of Piano,	22 50
Drawing,	8 00
Painting in Oil,	20 00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	5 00
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	
Tuition in first class,	12 50
Tuition in second class,	15 00
Contingent fee to be paid by each student, on entering the College,	2 00

For circular, address until 1st of Febr ary,
REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Asheville, N. C.
P S. All of the above prices are to be paid in specie or its equivalent. dec 14 108—3ms.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the 11th of January, and close on the second Thursday in June. The College has been reorganized, refurnished, and is every way placed in a proper condition. At present, board will be $15 00 per month in currency; tuition and other expenses at the usual rates. All expenses to be paid in advance. A daily hack will run from the College to High Point on the N. C. Railroad. For further information, address the undersigned. B. CRAVEN, Pres't.
Dec. 29-118-1m.
☞ Standard, Wilmington Dispatch, Newbern Times, Fayetteville News, Greensboro Patriot, Charlotte Democrat and Petersburg Index, copy weekly one month, and forward accounts to me at Trinity College. B. C.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
KELLOGG & BRENIZER,
BANKERS, BROKERS,
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENTS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

GOLD AND SILVER, EXCHANGE, BANK Notes, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.
Deposits received subject to sight checks as with the Banks.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Will transact all business promptly and on reasonable terms. jan 8, 124, 3m.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1866 I shall offer for sale, my plantation in Bertie County, lying on the Roanoke River, three miles from Hill's Ferry on said river, and six from the village of Woodville in Bertie County containing 1000 acres, more or less; 500 acres cleared and well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, wheat, &c.
There is a very fine opportunity to make a large cotton crop on the plantation the next year, as there is compost enough ready made to manure nearly 100 acres. The planter made in 1864, 43,000 pounds of lint cotton and 4,000 bushels of corn; and, with proper management, will do great deal better for the next year, as the most of the cotton land has had rest for the past two years. A very great advantage which this farm has, is its convenience to transportation, being only one mile to a good landing on the river, where there is a regular line of steamers to Norfolk weekly. In addition to the above, this is the only river farm in this portion of the county that has fire wood enough, conveniently for use; there is an abundance here, and timber of almost every kind, cypress, oak, hickory, ashe gum, &c. Lumber dealers would do well to examine the land before the day of sale.
There are about 400 or 500 acres on this tract uncleared, which affords a fine range for hogs, and a free access to numberless acres of uncultivated lands renders it very profitable for the raising of cattle, colts, &c.
The improvements consist of a gin house and cotton screw, overseer's house, cabins enough for 25 or 30 laborers, corn barns &c. At the same time and place, I shall sell 200 or 300 barrells of corn, fodder, mules, horses, hogs, farming utensils &c.
Terms for the land: one third cash, the balance in two equal instalments, payable respectively in 12 and 18 months, and title withheld until payments made. For the perishable property, cash.
For any further particulars, address the subscriber at Enfield, Halifax county, N. C.
D. C. CLARK.
Jan 3, 1866-122-tds.

DR. W. R. JONES

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh.
Office over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.
Can be found at night at the residence of Rev. J. M. Atkinson.
Raleigh, November 2, 1865 73 3m pd.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven county, December Term, 1865, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of January next, the EGYPT PLANTATION, belonging to the Estate of Benj. F. Biddle, deceased, containing 1,300 acres.
It is situated on the South side of Neuse river, and immediately on the river, 20 miles above Newbern, and is one of the best farms on the river for the production of Cotton, Corn, Peas, and other crops usually grown in this section of the State.
A credit of 12, 18 and 24 months will be given, and bonds with satisfactory security required. The sale will be made at the farm.
SAM'L L. BIDDLE,
Adm'r of Benj. F. Biddle, deceased.
Dec 19. 112. tds.

Select School.

MISS M. MITCHELL AND MRS. E. N. GRANT, Propose receiving into their family, as pupils, a few young ladies. Terms made known on application by letter or otherwise. The next session will commence January 15th, 1866.
Chapel Hill, Nov. 11-81-tf.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.
I will be prepared to accommodate 16 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.
GEO. H. COOKE.
September 1, 1865-23-tf.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL,
SEATON GALES, } Editors.

Wednesday, January 17, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month,	1 00
" two months	2 00
Semi-Weekly per year,	00 00
Weekly per year,	5 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

THE PEOPLE must be trusted with their Government, and if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.—*Andrew Johnson's Letter to Gov. Sharkey, of Missis ppi.*

Unionism in North Carolina.

The following extract, from the Washington *Chronicle*, exhibits very clearly the ignorance which even to this day prevails at Washington, in regard to the real *status* of our people in North Carolina, and the low moral standard which is set up for the *quasi*-Union men of the South. Hear what the *Chronicle* says:

"There occurs in the congressional test oath this clause: "That I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States." Under this clause are excluded from office some of the most meritorious and self-sacrificing Union men of the South. The motives that led these men to take office under their State governments are entirely ignored. Many were compelled to accept office in order to escape the ruthless hand of conscription, and many continued to hold offices which they occupied previous to the rebellion, for the same reason, or to prevent secessionists from being placed in them. Instead of exercising the functions of these offices in aid of the rebellion, they did so in such a manner as to embarrass the rebel authorities and to encourage Union men. They did this at great personal risk, and were loaded with abuse and persecutions against which the moral courage of few would stand.—Perhaps this course of conduct on the part of Union men was more apparent, determined and effective in North Carolina than in any other State. During the whole war, the rebel authorities were kept in constant alarm and trouble by the determined yet prudent action of these friends of the Union, and loyal men of the nation were constantly encouraged by the repeated manifestations of loyalty in that State. It has never been duly considered at what great risk and under what a load of reproach and persecution these men continued to embarrass the rebellion and encourage the smothered sentiment of Union among the masses."

For some time prior to the war, we do not think it is erroneous to say that the sentiment of opposition in North Carolina to the course of the ultra-abolitionists and Black Republicans was strong and universal. This was so even among those who regarded slavery as an evil, and longed to be rid of it. The violation of the Constitution by some of the Northern States, in passing liberty laws, and the manifest political designs of the Black Republicans, excited no other feeling but disgust and indignation.

To the government and the Union, we may say, there was little or no opposition, except in so far as our people were forced to believe Mr. Lincoln, as the head of the government, was the embodiment of the political designs of his party. The attachments of our people to the government and Union were strong, yet their attachments were weakened, in proportion as the designs of the party in power against the South were developed. While the nation was at peace, strong hope still lingered in the bosoms of our people, that prudent counsels might yet prevail, and the catastrophe of dissolution might be prevented. When the war burst upon us, all sympathy for Northern rule vanished, yet many still remained firm in their belief that our safety was in the Union. This belief never forsook many of our people, yet the feeling in favor of the success of the South was universal. If there was one man in the State, who then *desired* the success of the North, we did not hear of such an one. Many, however, still believed the South would fail and that the North would succeed, and never could shake off the conviction, but we have yet to hear of the first man in the State, who *at that time* talked or acted as if he desired the failure of the South.—But there were, even then, many who feared that the success of the South would endanger civil liberty, which made them opposed to the war, and prefer the old Union. Yet even among the Southern men of this class, the success of Southern arms always elated them, so strongly were they opposed to the Northern party.

It was not until the impression got afloat that Mr. Davis' administration was strictly partizan—that its friends were reckless of the liberties of the people so they could succeed, that hostility to the Southern cause began to show itself. Whether this impression was just, we stop not to inquire. The passage of the conscription act confirmed that impression. Yet it was submitted to as less than the evil of conquest or subjugation by the North.

Now it is really amusing to see the apologies made for the so-called Union men of that day in North Carolina, by the Black Republican press. Many, say they, were such strong Union men they were obliged to seek refuge in State and Confederate offices to avoid conscription! Who were they? Where is the proof that this was the case? It is true that, upon the enforcement of the conscription, many sought to evade it by seeking office in the Confederacy. But were they not universally influenced, not by their Unionism, but by their anxiety to shield themselves or their sons from bullets? What were their excuses? Did they ever allege their Unionism as the reason? They were opposed to the war, some of them, and their courage was at a low ebb, but were they Union men? Here in North Carolina they were charged with being secessionists, shirkers from duty. Many of them were really in bad health and not willing to risk it. But we never heard before that their Union principles drove them to forswear themselves to get an office to shield them from conscription. That is an after-thought—a mere subterfuge. The truth was they were either too infirm to go into the war, or they were afraid of gunpowder.

And what a paragon of morality must Forney be, to justify and apologize for men who would take an oath to support the Confederacy, for the purpose of protecting their Union principles against conscription! That is Unionism with a vengeance. And yet, it is just for this class of men, that the *Chronicle* urges the modification of the "test oath," that they may hold office under the U. S. government. They were truly great sufferers—they were such strong Union men, that, in order to protect themselves against the conscription, they were compelled to seek office under the Confederacy! And they must be provided for! More than this, it even justifies these very "Union" men in violating their solemn pledges as officers of the State or Confederate government, who, all the time, were manœuvering to the detriment of the government they served, to promote the aims of the public enemy! If it was treason, moral or legal, to take up arms against the Federal government, was it not moral treason to inveigh against the government they had sworn to support afterwards?

The *Chronicle* says, that many of these Union men "ran great personal risk, and were loaded with abuse and persecutions," who thus shielded themselves. Where and when did this occur? In some few cases, decided Union men were treated unjustly, and perhaps cruelly, because of their avowed devotion to the Union cause, but such men never forfeited their personal integrity. They acted from conviction and principle, but such men did not persecute others in turn, and still enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens. Such, however, is not the class of men for whom the *Chronicle* wishes to provide offices. They are the men who neither, during the war nor since, have enjoyed to any large extent the confidence of the public.

Many were certainly pressed hard who sought to avoid the conscription. There were many hard cases, no doubt, of persons in bad health, and there were others who, rather than submit to the conscription, remained or went into the lines occupied by the Federal troops. Some left the State and joined Kirk's men or other detachments, and fought against their own kindred. But was it purely because of their Unionism? Was it their known Union sentiments that led them to pursue this or that course? We think not. The evidence is, that their Unionism was an after-thought, and that opposition to taking up arms, motives of fear, or the conviction that the South could not succeed, led them to adopt subterfuges to escape conscription.

The true, reliable Union men of the State—those who really preferred the old Union, as the safest and best for the South, were either protected by age or occupation from the conscription, or, if able to take up arms, did so in obedience to the *de facto* government under which they lived, and went to the field to do or die.

State Revenue Decisions.

The Public Treasurer has made the following decisions, in answer to the many inquiries concerning the Tax Ordinance passed by the Convention:

I. Cotton and tobacco, not packed in bales, are taxable under section 15.

II. Cotton owned by a citizen of this State, which has never been in the State, is not taxable under section 16.

III. When there have been several transfers of cotton and tobacco in the year 1865, each holder is taxed under section 16.

IV. When cotton is sent to New York and sold, and the proceeds are invested in merchandize, for sale in this State, the cotton is taxable under section 16; the merchandize under section 19.

V. When cotton yarns are sold on credit, and the money not collected in 1865, such credit is *not* part of the income under section 2nd

VI. Persons keeping horses for hire are taxed under section 10, even when such persons carry the mails.

Supreme Court.

This tribunal convened in this city on yesterday—present, Hons. RUFFIN M. Pearson and William H. Battle.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the several County Courts of the State, viz: Messrs. William F. Henderson, of Davidson, and Franklin C. Robins, of the same county.

And the following to practice in the Superior Courts, viz: Messrs. Council S. Wooten, of Lenoir, and Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.

Owing to the absence of Judge Reade, the Court has, as yet, made no election of officers.

Gov. Cox, of Ohio,—well known to our citizens as having been, for a short time, in command of the Department of North Carolina,—is encouragingly in advance of his party. He takes open ground, in his recent inaugural address, against the trial of Southern gentlemen in the position of Mr. Davis. He says, with something of statesman-like foresight, that the facts of the past four years show "the absurdity of raising the question already settled by the high arbitrament of nations, and *putting it in jeopardy* before a trial by jury."

"The Watchman."

We are in receipt of the first number of Dr. Deems' new paper. In all respects it exceeds our highest expectations. The typographical execution is superb, the editorial department able, the original contributions and selections of the first order, and the whole tone of the paper elevated and Christian. We shall make some selections from it, hereafter, which will give our readers a better idea of its merits than anything we can say

Editorial Chit-Chat.

A labored article in Forney's paper, the Washington *Chronicle*, of a late date, announces that the difficulty of getting suitable agents in the South, who can take the test oath, is greatly embarrassing the operations of the Post Office Department. It says:

"There are a few loyal men in the South capable of filling the more valuable offices; and if they are not at hand, others can be sent there from the loyal States. But there is no remedy as it regards the unremunerative places."

Thereupon, it amiably suggests that the test oath be repealed as respects those *unremunerative* places, so as to permit "rebels" to hold them. This is all right, according to the modern radical doctrine, which holds that *loyalty* and *perquisites* should go together.

—— The Richmond *Examiner* mentions the rumor that the President has ordered the withdrawal of all the United States troops in Virginia. Northern papers also announce that most of the troops are to be removed from Alabama and Georgia, and, as has already been announced by telegraph, an order has been issued for mustering out twenty-two regiments now serving in Texas. These indications show, conclusively that President Johnson is still the warm and consistent friend of the South, and, as such, the truest and most far-sighted friend of the whole country.

—— A radical paper in Boston attributes all the woes of the country, present and prospective, to the "slave-oligarchs." We know of no similar instance of self-righteousness and bigotry in history, unless it be that recorded by GIBBON. He says, substantially, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," that, if the empire was afflicted by any calamity, if the Tiber overflowed, if the earth shook, or if the temporary order of the seasons was interrupted, the superstitious pagans were convinced that the crimes and impiety of the Christians had provoked the Divine justice.

—— We are at a loss to understand what Mr. Attorney General Speed means, in his recent report, by saying, "though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists over the territory in rebellion." What territory is in rebellion within this republic, and what evidences are there, anywhere in the land, that a state of war exists? True, the radicals in Congress are in open conflict with the President, and with equity, expediency and all the best interests of the country. But that is not war, in its military sense.

—— It is the general impression that a sub-committee, composed of a few members of the famous Reconstruction Committee of fifteen, is to be sent South to examine into the *status* of political sentiment. This is simply absurd.—This Committee will come to the South with convictions already formed. It will learn nothing, for the reason that it will go to work with the fixed determination not to be instructed.—It was said of the old *Bourbons*, that they "learned nothing and forgot nothing." So it is with the radicals. They are wilfully blind to every manifestation of Southern feeling that would clash with their pre-conceived opinions; and they find it impossible to ignore their former insane and deep-rooted prejudices.

—Stanton's physician has counselled him that the condition of his health is such as to demand imperatively that he close his arduous official labors as Secretary of War, and that he cannot continue these labors much longer without jeopardizing his life. As the inimitable *Toots*, in Dickens, *Dombey*, would say, "Mind the medical man," Mr. Stanton.

—— Gen. Sheridan, it is stated, has written a letter, showing that he captured, in the Shenandoah Valley, more than Gen. Early reports was his entire force. We cannot believe that Gen. Sheridan has made any such declaration. From personal experience and observation, we know that Gen. Early's statement of his strength is correct. His force, during his entire series of operations in that quarter, was wretchedly, tho' necessarily, inadequate to the exigencies of his situation.

—— *Prentice*, who, it must not be forgotten, was an ardent Union man from the beginning to the end of the war, says that, as the poor devotee who, after yielding a quick belief to all the miracles told him by his priest, begged for something harder to believe, so the radical editors, after endorsing every policy suggested in whatsoever quarter against the South, seem anxious for something more ferocious to endorse.

—— A Western contemporary informs the public that "the conjoint and constant co-operation of all the dynamic forces is essential to a healthy social growth." We trust that our readers will be edified by hearing that such is the case, and, also, that the "dynamic forces" will render themselves as agreeable and harmonious as possible.

—— Gen. Sherman has written a letter, in which he contradicts the general impression that his appointment of Superintendent of the Military Academy, in Louisiana, before the war, was due to Bragg or Beauregard, and denies that, when he left the State, he was pledged not to oppose secession. He adds: "I wish the South well. If I have been a scourge there, how much better that it was I than Butler, or some others of that school." This is a good hit at Butler, but we are not so sure of the fact. If you are to be knocked down and strangled, it makes but little difference by whom the injury is inflicted.

—— In these days of supposed degeneracy, when one is disposed to bewail the demoralization of the times, it is rather pleasant to have gloomy forebodings dispelled by such unanswerable reasoning as the following, which we find in an exchange:

"The effect babies have on progression is self-evident. No one ever knew a baby inferior to any preceding baby. On the contrary, each one is a little in advance of any yet born; and when we think of the vast number yet to be, and how every one will be a trifle superior to its predecessor, what a glorious future awaits us! We shall eventually reach perfection.—How can those persons, who believe that we retrograde instead of progress, reconcile this fact with their absurd theory?"

The Test Oath South.

The Post-Office Department has received reports for December from its agents for opening new offices in the Gulf and Southwestern States. All concur in the statement that the taking the test oath that they have not voluntarily given aid during the war, whether taken by Postmaster, Internal Revenue or Custom-House officer, immediately outlaws the officer from all social intercourse. The feeling against the North is as bitter in all these States as it was during the war.

The above we find in our exchanges, reported to be an item of Northern news. It will of course be set down as purely Northern; as the statements will not be endorsed by any Southern man disposed to do the South justice.

It is true, that in the South there is a strong aversion to the "test oath," and to many seekers of office, whose only recommendation is, that *they can take the oath*. But it is not true, that in North Carolina, at least, the taking of the oath "immediately outlaws the officer from all social intercourse."

We speak only of what we know and have good authority for stating. There are in this State, and, we presume, throughout the South, comparatively few persons, who can conscientiously take the "test oath," who during the entire war maintained such a prudent consistency in their attachment to the old Union, as not in the least to affect their reputation as gentlemen of integrity. In all such cases, whenever gentlemen of this class have been induced to accept office under the U. S. government and have taken the oath, no one has been disposed to interdict their intercourse. So far from it, they move in the same circles and enjoy the same friendship they did before. In proof of it, we mention the names of Andrew Miller, the Post master of this city, D. H. Starbuck, the District Attorney of North Carolina, Israel G. Lash, and Samuel H. Wiley, U. S. revenue collectors, and perhaps others whose names we do not now recollect. These gentlemen took the oath conscientiously; no one doubted the propriety of their taking it, and yet such was their deportment during the war and since, no one esteems them the less. This may be regarded as the general rule in the South, in all such cases.

But there are many who claim to have been Union during the war, and who have sought office and who are ready to take the oath, who were during the war the subjects of suspicion to both parties, who forfeit the public confidence so soon as they take the oath, and who are at once marked and discarded by their former friends. This is the class of men, who become "outlaws from all social intercourse" as soon as they take the oath.

The hostility of the people of the South towards the North, alluded to, is only correct, when taken in a qualified sense. The feeling of the South is unchanged towards ultra-abolitionists, whom they believe are more responsible for the war and its consequences, than any other persons. This feeling of hostility was increased by the aggravated character of the war, and by the manifest purpose of the radicals still to pursue and ruin the Southern people.

THE LATE MURDER NEAR WILMINGTON.—The Wilmington papers contain full accounts of the horrible tragedy perpetrated near that city by negro fiends on the night of Wednesday last.—The *Herald* says:

"On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, a party of negroes came to the house of Mr. Samuel Cannon, on the Sound, about five miles from this place, after the family had all retired except Mrs. Pickett, (the wife of Mr. Thomas S. Pickett, a brother-in-law of Mr. Cannon, and who, together with his family, was staying at this house,) and knocked at the door, and in answer to her inquiry as to who was there, they replied, "friends and no one to hurt you." She then called upon her husband, Mr. Pickett, to go to the door, which he immediately did, but on opening the door he was shot by some person or persons outside, the ball entering the breast and passing through his body out of his back. Mr. Cannon, who was aroused by the noise of the firing, jumped out of bed and got as far as the door, and seeing a negro in the yard who called to him and told him he had better get back, or he would shoot him, he accordingly turned back and ran out of the back door, and went over to one of the neighboring houses and got the gentlemen at whose house he reached to go back with him, and assist him in arresting the parties; but arriving back at Mr. Cannon's house, the negroes were no where to be seen. In the meantime, while Mr. Cannon was gone, and after Mr. Pickett was shot, two negroes entered the house, one of them armed with a large holster pistol, and the other with an axe, and cried out, "kill her! kill her!" (Mrs. Pickett,) whereupon she pleaded for her life, and told them to take what they wanted and leave; but instead of doing so, they approached Mr. Pickett's daughter, Caroline, and one of them struck her over the head with a shot-gun, which was in the house, belonging to Mr. Pickett, which inflicted a severe wound in her head, cutting a gash about three or four inches long. Miss Carter, Mr. Pickett's step-daughter, was also seriously wounded in the head from a blow inflicted by a pistol.—Mrs. Cannon was shot at several times, but made her escape by crawling under the house and remaining there until these inhuman wretches had gone. Coroner Wood yesterday went down to the place, and called a jury and held an inquest over the body of Mr. Pickett. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased, Thomas S. Pickett, came to his death by a shot wound, inflicted by some person or persons to the jury unknown."

No arrests have as yet been made, although suspicion points strongly to certain parties of negro soldiers as having been implicated in the affair."

The New York Commercial-*Advertiser*, a Republican paper, criticises quite severely the concluding portion of the reply of Mr. Attorney General Speed to the Senate resolution, in regard to the trial of Mr. Davis. We quote, as follows:

"Thank God! the men, who have perilled their lives in this war, are tired of carnage, and want no more butchery. Grant and Sherman, with their pleas for mercy, are worth a whole regiment of stay-at-home doctrinaires. It is rather late in the day for the punishment of men who surrendered months ago, and every successive day reduces the number of the blood thirsty, while it adds to the blind ferocity of the few implacable that remain."

Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. Spriggs observed that "ladies that lisped wished to be kissed."—The young lady had before been speaking unaffectedly, but now replied, "*tho* I've heard *thay*."

MARRIED:

In Lumberton, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Patterson, Dr. EUGENE GRIDSON, of Granville county, to MARY ANNA, only daughter of the late Michael Bryan, Esq., of Brunswick county, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN,

FROM THE STABLES OF ORRIN SMITH, IN Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday night, January 10th, 1866, a small black Horse, with star in the forehead, small white streak on the nose, one white foot [left hind one], thick bushy tail, slightly humped back at the loins.

I will pay Ten Dollars for his delivery to me, or any information that will lead to his delivery.

J. F. ALLEN,
Jan 17, 174, 1w. Louisburg, N. C.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXecuted, with despatch.

Our arrangements are such that any of our friends desiring Job Printing can be promptly accommodated. Jan. 17, 134, tf.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounce to the public that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS,

in all its branches.

Each member of the firm is a practical printer, and, with an experience of twenty years each, they confident'y appeal to the people of their native State for a liberal share of patronage.

They have one of the

Largest Printing Establishments

in the State, and execute their own work, which, for neatness and cheapness, cannot be excelled in the South.

The senior member of the firm has been for a number of years Superintendent of the Printing Office of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind which has always sustained a high reputation for neat and tasty printing.

They are prepared to execute, at short notice,

Visiting,
Invitation and
Business Cards.

All kinds of

Railroad,
Corporation,
School and
Court Blanks,
Bill and Letter Heads,
Bank Checks,
Circulars,
Handbills,
Posters, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to work in

COLORS AND BRONZE.

Office in the rear of Williams & Haywood's Drug Store. Entrance on Hargett street.

JOHN NICHOLS,
JOHN C. GORMAN,
JOHN B. NEATHERY.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17th, 1866-134 1m.

TOURNAMENT!

A TOURNAMENT WILL TAKE PLACE AT Clayton, Johnston County, on Thursday, Jan 25th. All knights in good standing are invited to attend. G. H. FARIBAULT,
Jan 16, 3t, pd Chief Marshall.

Glen Anna Female Seminary.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL BEGIN JANUary 30th, 1866.

Board, [lights and washing extra,]	$50 00
English course,	15 00
Music,	20 00
Latin, French and German, each,	5 00
Drawing and painting in water colors,	10 00
Oil Painting,	20 00

The terms are on a specie basis. But payment may be made in provisions or currency.

MRS. N. S. DAVIS,
MISS T. A. WELFARE,
MISS M. E. CLEWELL.

For further particulars, address
MISS M. E. CLEWELL,
Jan 16, 133, 1w, pd. Thomasville, N. C.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER MAY BE FOUND WITH Hart & Lewis, No. 44 Fayetteville Street. He respectfully invites his old customers, and the public, to the extensive assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS now in store.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Jan'y 10-123—3m.

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We invite special attention of purchasers to our large and interesting stock of

Miscellaneous Hardware,
Wooden Ware,
Willow Ware,
Crockery Ware,
Glass Ware,
China Ware,
Pot and Hollow Ware,
Stone Ware,
Tin Ware,
Iron and Steel Buggy Material,
Bridles,
Saddles,
Harness,
Collars, &c.,
Lamp Lanterns,
Oils, Paints,
Varnishes and Brushes.

—ALSO—

FAMILY GROCERIES.

In fact, for anything in the

House-Keeping Line.

Call at

44 Fayetteville Street,

J. BROWN,
WITH HART & LEWIS.
Raleigh, Jan 15, 132, tf.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

Extra Engine Oil,
Metallic Lubricating Oil,
Kerosene Oil,
Counter and Union Scales,
Extra Weights, by the Sett.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS,
Jan 15, 132, tf. 44 Fayetteville Street.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, wish to secure the services of a gentleman to act as VICE PRINCIPAL of the Institution, and in connection with that office to discharge the duties of the Steward. He must reside in the Institution, and be competent to take charge of the books and accounts of the Institution.

Applications must be made in writing to the Principal before the first of February to be laid before the Board or Directors. Address

W. J. PALMER, Principal,
Jan 9, 127, 3w. Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

Hillsboro,	January 27, 28,
Louisburg,	February 3, 4,
Raleigh,	February 10, 11,
Alamance,	February 17, 18,
Orange and Chapel Hill, at	
Fletcher's Chapel,	February 24, 25,
Tar River, at Franklinton,	March 3, 4,
Person, at Harris' Church,	March 10, 11,
Wake, at Asbury,	March 17, 18.

The District Stewards, D. D. Phillips, Jones Fuller, J. B Littlejohn, John Palmer, John Tapscott, Col. Parrish, S. Poole, W. R. Webb and Frank Page, will please meet me in the Methodist Church, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 7th of March, at 11 o'clock A. M.

N. F. REID, P. E.

P. S. My address is Thomasville, N. C.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings for Newbern Dist., N. C. Conference for 1866.

Beaufort,	February 3 and 4,
Straits,	" 10 and 11,
Trent,	" 17 and 18, at Trenton.
Newbern,	March 3 and 4,
Kinston Circuit,	" 10 and 11 at Kinston.
Snow Hill,	" 17 and 18 at Jerusalem.
Wilson and Goldsboro,	Mar. 31 and Ap'l 1 at Wilson.
Smithfield circuit,	April 14 and 15 at Smithfield.
Everettsville Circuit,	April 21, 22, at Smith's Chapel.

D. B. NICHOLSON.

Jan 9, 127, 1w.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between **C. J. IREDELL & A. TREDWELL**, is this day dissolved by A. Tredwell retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by C. J. Iredell, who will assume all debts for and against the firm of C. J. Iredell & Co.

C. J. IREDELL,
A. TREDWELL.

C. J. IREDELL,

Intending to change his business after this month, now offers, at very low prices, his entire stock, consisting of

Confectioneries,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Soda and other Crackers,
Black and Green Tea,
Toys and Fancy Articles,
Baskets, Jars, &c.

Merchants, particularly, will find it to their interests to call and buy.

C. J. IREDELL,
No. 14 Fayetteville Street,
Next to Pescud's Drug Store,
Jan 12, 130, 1w. Raleigh, N. C.

AT COST!!

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,
AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. YOUNG,
21 *Fayetteville Street,*
Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK AT New York cost.

Dress Goods and Calicoes
AT COST!
Trimmings and Fancy Articles
AT COST!
Hats and Boots and Shoes
AT COST!
Groceries and Cigars
AT COST!
Fine Old Brandy, Gin and Whiskey,
In Bottles,
—AND—
Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Per Gallon or Barrel,
AT COST!

Dealers and the public generally will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16-133 3m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE ENsuing General Assembly, for an Act to incorporate the "*Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company*" Jan 11, 130, 1m pd

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPErience in teaching the English branches and Latin, desires a situation. References given. Address HERCULES,
Care of Dr. R. S. F. Peete,
Jan 15, 132, 3t Warrenton, N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATION!

200 HHDS. AND 200 TIERCES NEW CROP Molasses, momentarily expected per Brig *Benjamin Carver* from Cardenas—for sale by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Jan 12, 130, 2w. Wilmington, N. C.

Standard copy two weeks.

OFFICE OF THE GREENSBORO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.,
January 1st, 1866.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, the Treasurer will "pay upon its legal liabilities, 25 per cent. in Bank Bills at their face value [averaging the value of the bills so as to do equal justice] upon surrender to him of the evidences of debt,—excepting such liabilities as were contracted in Confederate Treasury Notes," and "will issue new certificates to the holders of paper thus surrendered, for the payment of their pro rata of whatever balance the Company can pay upon a final adjustment of its affairs and collection of its assets." Interest will be computed to present date upon all interest bearing liabilities. All persons indebted to the Company are requested to make speedy settlement. jan 15, 132, 1w.

LOUISBURG
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1866.

Charges will be the same as those adopted in the Greensboro Female College before the war, viz:

Board, per session of 5 months, exclusive of washing and lights,	$50 00
Tuition in regular course including Latin,	20 00
EXTRA STUDIES.	
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
French and Drawing, each,	10 00
Painting in Oil,	20 00
Needle Work,	5 00

The above charges, to be paid in specie, or its equivalent in currency. One half in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. Each pupil will furnish one pair of sheets, and pillow cases, and towels.

T. M. JONES.
Jan. 12-130-tf.

HAMPSHIRE COAL.

CARGO OF 275 TONS HAMPSHIRE COAL DAily expected from Baltimore.

This coal is bituminous, and perhaps the best coal known for steam purposes, whether for locomotives or steamboats. It is used almost exclusively by Northern railroad companies and the Cunard Steamers. It is also represented as the best blacksmith's coal in the country, and is very extensively used in iron works for forging, etc. It is soft and friable, the fine coal being as good for use as the lump.

The attention of railroad companies, iron works and machine shops, is particularly invited to the importance of a trial of this coal.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company, will be prepared to furnish any quantity required, at a reasonable price.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PETER MALLETT,
No. 23 North Water street.
Wilmington, January 16-133-1m.

DAILY SENTINEL.

Wednesday, January 17, 1866.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts.

We have frequently, of late, indulged in some pretty harsh strictures upon this great negrophobist, and are quite satisfied that we have not hit him a lick amiss. At the same time, after a careful perusal of his late valedictory address to the people of Massachusetts, we confess to an agreeable disappointment as to the character of a few of his utterances. Upon the principle of "giving the devil his due," and for the reason that they really embody much truth, as well as some generous and praise-worthy sentiments, we subjoin the following extracts from the address in question:

"On both sides there was war, with all its incidents, all its claims, its rights and its results. The states in rebellion tried, under the lead of their new confederacy, to conquer the Union; but in the attempt they were themselves conquered. They did not revert by their rebellion, nor by our conquest, into "territories." They did not commit suicide. But they rebelled, they went to war, and they were conquered."

* * * * * * *

"I am aware that it has been a favorite dogma in many quarters, "No rebel voters." But it is impossible in certain states to have any voting by white men, if only "loyal men"—i. e., those who continued so, during the rebellion, are permitted to vote. This proposition is so clear, that the president adopted the expedient of assuming that those who had not risen above certain or military grades in the rebel public service, and who had neither inherited nor earned more than a certain amount of property, should be deemed and taken to be sufficiently harmless to be intrusted with the suffrage in the work of re-organization. Although there is some reason for assuming that the less conspicuous and less wealthy classes of men had less to do than their more towering neighbors in conducting the states into the rebellion and three it—still I do not imagine that either wealth or conspicuous position, which are only the accidents of men, or, at most, only external incidents, affect the substance of their characters. I think the poorer and less significant men who voted, or fought, for "southern independence" had quite as little love for "the Yankees," quite as much prejudice against "the abolitionists," quite as much contempt for the colored man, and quite as much disloyalty at heart, as their more powerful neighbors.

The true question is, now, not of past disloyalty, but of present loyal purpose."

* * * * * * *

"All honor to the loyal few! But I do not regard the distinction between loyal and disloyal persons of the white race, residing in the South, during the rebellion, as being, for present purposes, a practical distinction. It is even doubtful whether the comparatively loyal few, (with certain prominent and honorable exceptions,) can well be discriminated from the disloyal mass. And since the President finds himself obliged to let in the great mass of the disloyal, by the very terms of his proclamation of amnesty, to a participation in the business of reorganizing the rebel States, I am obliged also to confess that I think to make one rule for the richer and higher rebels, and another rule for the poorer and more lowly rebels, is impolitic and unphilosophical. I find evidence in the granting of pardons, that such also is the opinion of the President."

* * * * * * *

"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men at the South accept the present condition of things in good faith; and I am also satisfied that, with the support of a firm policy from the President and Congress, in aid of the efforts of their good faith, and with the help of a conciliatory and generous disposition on the part of the North—especially on the part of those states most identified with the plan of emancipation—the measures needed for permanent and universal welfare can surely be obtained. There ought now to be a vigorous prosecution of the peace,—just as vigorous as our recent prosecution of the war. We ought to extend our hands with cordial good-will to meet the proffered hands of the South; demanding no attitude of humiliation from any; inflicting no acts of humiliation upon any; respecting the feelings of the conquered—notwithstanding the question of right and wrong, between the parties belligerent. We ought, by all the means and instrumentalities of peace, and by all the thrifty methods of industry; by all the recreative agencies of education and religion, to help rebuild the waste places, and restore order, society, prosperity."

And yet, while this man can talk thus rationally, and with such an appearance of magnanimity, almost in the same breath he demands the most unreasonable new guarantees of the South, to be secured by irrepealable Constitutional amendment, and insists upon negro suffrage as almost a *sine qua non* to restoration! The lucid intervals of the madman or the fanatic only serve to make his insane returns the more pitiable and the more ferocious.

A Romantic Career of Burgevine in China.—It appears that General Burgevine, the American leader, whose eventful career was lately ended by death, in China, was a native of Newbern, North Carolina, born in 1836. His father was a French officer in the army of Napoleon, and subsequently in the service of Spain, and came to America in the capacity of Surveyor General of Florida, married an American lady and died in 1843, leaving a family, consisting of his widow, two sons and a daughter.—The eldest son was a Brigadier General in the Confederate service, and is at present a citizen of Arkansas, where the daughter also resides, being the wife of Thomas P. Watson, late of Washington city. Henry A. Burgevine, the subject of this notice, lived in Washington with his mother, about the year 1846. He was a page to Congress, and was educated at the Washington Seminary. He was a very accomplished linguist, and devoted to study in youth, but always had a strong penchant for the East, and great ambition to rule. After many adventures and wanderings he went to China, where he became commander-in-chief of an army of 60,000 disciplined men, mostly Europeans and Americans, which position he regarded as the first step to a throne. In writing home of his elevation, he declared that he would soon find himself the ruler of China. Some ten months ago, after resigning his command under the Imperialist government, he entered the service of the rebels, and was captured and drowned. While in favor with the Imperialists, he was a Mandarin of the Red Button, and had the power of life and death over two large cities.

Fenianism in the South.—Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Macon, Georgia, a native Irishman, has written a long letter in opposition to the Fenian movement, in which he urges his country men of the South to have nothing to do with it.

The House Committee on the Bankrupt bill expect to perfect their amendments to the bill of last year, and are sanguine about its passage in the shape in which it will be presented.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

New Advertisements.—J. F. Allen offers a reward for a stolen horse.

Messrs. Nichols, Gorman and Neathery announce superior facilities for Job Printing. We cheerfully bear testimony to the excellence of their work and their eminent advantages for executing it with promptness and punctuality.

Our own card speaks for itself. All that we promise, we will perform.

Hon. C. C. Clark.—We had the pleasure, on yesterday, of a visit from this distinguished gentleman, who is at present in this city.

Cavalry for North Carolina.—We see it stated in the papers, that four companies of the Fifth United States cavalry, serving in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md., have been ordered to report to the commanding officer in North Carolina for assignment to duty.

Corn.—The Charlotte *Democrat* complains of the scarcity of corn in that market, and says that one of the merchants of that place is making arrangements to procure a large supply from Baltimore and elsewhere. It is thought that it can be shipped to Charlotte and sold for less than present prices.

The Weldon Bridge.—We learn that three spans of this bridge, over the Roanoke, are completed. We are pleased to hear that the entire work is expected to be finished by next April.

For latest Washington news and gossip, and other interesting matter, we refer the reader to the outside of our issue of to-day.

General News.

It is represented that recruiting for the regular army is quite brisk, and that last month over five thousand recruits were mustered into the service.

John H. Galway, who was married to Julia M. Webster, in Meridien, N. Y., recently, adds to his marriage notice the significant words, "no cards—very little money."

German emigrants are arriving in strong force in Louisiana and Mississippi. Many more are expected, not only in these States, but also in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

General Armistead L. Long, one of General Lee's staff, and subsequently in the Confederate States artillery, has the superintendency of a section of the James river and Kanawha canal.

It is reported that ninety thousand dollars in fractional currency will be destroyed by the Treasury Department in a few days. The intention is to substitute an equal amount of new currency for that which is cancelled.

The Secretary of War has issued an order mustering out of service the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, composed of colored troops, and serving in the Department of Texas.

Mrs. Susanna C. Clay, wife of Hon. C. C. Clay, Sr., died at Huntsville, Ala., on the 2d instant.

Three million dollars worth of the bonds of the Mexican Republic loan have been taken in New York city.

The Methodists, by their great centenary collections this year, expect to raise $3,000,000.

Among the guests present at the first drawing room reception of the ladies of the presidential mansion, on Tuesday last, we notice the name of Gen. T. L. Clingman, of this State.

Orders have been issued for the release of R. B. Winder, the Confederate Quartermaster, who has been held for many months in confinement at the Old Capitol and at Richmond, on the supposition that he was W. S. Winder.

Professor L. Mapes, a distinguished agriculturist, died on the 10th inst., at his residence in Newark, New Jersey, in the 60th year of his age.

A gentleman was arraigned one morning recently, before one of the New Orleans city courts, he having been arrested the night previous on a charge of drunkenness and disturbing the peace. The Judge read the charge, to which he replied: "Well, yes, your Honor, I was drunk. I am a member of the Legislature from St —— parish, and we have all been drunk ever since we first came here." He was discharged, and left the court-room amid the shouts of lawyers and by-standers.

From June to October of last year, two hundred and seventy millions of money was paid to eight hundred thousand officers and men.

The only banker we ever heard of who has never been a "bull," is one in London, who has been Baring all his life.

Prescott City, in California, is so blocked up with snow, that it is feared the inhabitants will starve to death.

The double turreted monitor Tonawanda will hereafter be attached to the Naval Academy. An original school monitor.

A New York clergyman says there are not in that city more than two hundred thousand church goers, of whom one half are Roman Catholics.

The allopathic physicians of Boston have agreed hereafter to collect payment for their services immediately after they have been rendered.

On the fifteenth of February next, there will be sold at auction, in New Orleans, by order of the City Government, fourteen squares of the Levee property, in front of the business portion of the city.

In the United States District Court, sitting in New Orleans, the libel suit against Judge Rust's property has been dismissed, and the property returned to him. The Judge was a Confederate agent to Spain during the war.

A native Sandwich Islander is electrifying London by his religious preaching and exhortation. He is described as handsome and eloquent.

The Freedmen's Court in Lynchburg, on the 9th instant, sentenced a negro man and woman, who had been living together unlawfully, *to be married*.

Another Sensation Story.—A rumor has been prevalent at Fortress Monroe, during the past few days, says the New York *Herald*, of a plot being in course of perfection there, for the liberation of Jeff. Davis. Our correspondent describes the scheme, according to reports, to contemplate the arrival there of the intended rescuers singly, on board trading vessels, so as to ward off suspicion. The authorities have consequently instituted searches of the craft in the harbor, but there have yet been no arrests made, as no person of a suspicious appearance has been discovered.

The State Agricultural Society of Kentucky met at Frankfort, on the eleventh instant, and passed resolutions recommending measures to induce emigration, as a means of supplying the requisite labor to develop the resources of the State.

Speech of the Hon. George H. Pendleton.

The Powers of the Federal Constitution and the Rights of the States.

The subjoined remarks made by the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, at the celebration on the 8th of January, at Columbus, like all said by that distinguished gentleman, are full of sound doctrine and good sense. They are in response to a toast, "The Constitution:"

Mr. President: You ask me to speak to a sentiment in honor of the Constitution. I know the views and hopes and aspirations and efforts of these gentlemen, but if I should look out into the country—beyond the limits of this hall, beyond the circle of opinions which we have heard to-night, I should scarcely know whether I ought to speak of it in admiring praise, as an existing, active, efficient beneficence, or use the terms of sad eulogy, fitted for the side of a new made grave, wherein lies prostrate a lifeless form slain by the hands of pretended friends. But, thank God! the principles of the Constitution can never die! It may be neglected and violated; its application may be suspended; Presidents and Congressmen may prove faithless to it; the people may become degenerate and unable or unwilling to maintain it as their organic law; yet its principles, embodied in written forms, shall remain for the use of all good men hereafter, illustrated by the history of seventy years, during which time these States enjoyed "domestic tranquility," and their people enjoyed "the blessings of liberty." Like the words of the Almighty, they shall not return void. Like the faintest sound, whose utterances cause the oscillation of the atmosphere to the utmost limits of space and affects its action and position in all time, so these principles, once having been in action, shall, with their influences, reach the nations throughout the ages.

What gave novelty and value to the Federal Constitution? It was not the guarantees of personal liberty, nor yet the prohibitions of invasion of individual rights. These had been declared with equal clearness and vigor five centuries before in the Great Charter at Runnymede, and transmitted from "sire to son," they had been engrafted upon the Colonial Governments, and were the recognized muniments of American liberty.

It was the nice adjustment of the relations of the State and Federal Governments, by which they both became co-ordinate and essential parts of one harmonious system. It was the nice adjustment of the powers of the State and Federal Governments, by which was left—I do not say given—to the States the exclusive guardianship of their domestic affairs, and of the interests of their citizens, and was granted to the Federal Government the exclusive control of their international and inter-State relations.

It was the parsimonious economy of the powers of the States with which the Federal Government was endowed. It was the paucity of subjects and of powers, withdrawn from the States, and committed to the Federal Government. It was the fewness of ends to be attained and of means wherewith to attain them, intrusted to the Federal Government. It was the recognition of the idea of Confederation—the appreciation of the value of local self government. It was the recognition that the States were the creators and their powers were inherent, and that the Federal Government was the creature and its powers were delegated. It was the definition of Federal authority and of State rights contained in those clauses of the Constitution which declare that the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof are supreme, and that all powers not delegated to Congress, nor prohibited to the States, by the Constitution—mark the words—are reserved.

It was this which made Union possible by reconciling Union with liberty, which endued the Government with all needful vigor, and invested it with all the powers necessary for either peace or war, without committing to it either the interests of communities or the rights of individuals.

This spirit animated those who held authority for a quarter of a century after the second Administration, and, with rare exceptions until lately, have held it ever since. And just in proportion as the Federal Government has been held strictly to this idea of its original formation, has secured "domestic tranquility and the blessings of liberty."

It must be so. Reason and history alike—not only the history of our own brief life, but also the history of dead and living empires, teach us that consolidation is despotism—that confederation is the only hope of liberty.

The tendency of your day is toward consolidation, and there is from this tendency more danger to the Constitution, to the cause of republican government, to the territorial unity of the States, than from all the ordinances of secession or from all the armed hosts of the Confederates. I believe there is more danger in the single proposition, broached not long since in Washington, and more lately in this city, that the Southern States shall be denied representation, nay, that their very Statehood shall be denied them until they shall assent to changes in the Constitution, than from all other causes together.

Congress has been in session scarcely ten days, and we have already propositions so to amend the Constitution as to deprive the States of the power to define the qualifications of electors—to regulate representation by the number of voters, and not of population—to declare what obligations assumed by the States shall be binding on them, and what shall be the purposes of their taxation. And as if these changes in the organic law were not sufficient, we have laws proposed to define and protect the status of the inhabitants of the several States—to define and punish crimes, which are exclusively of State cognizance—to give to railroads, built wholly within State limits, powers which their charters have expressly denied to them, and to deprive insurance companies of the rights which the States have assured to them.

As if legislative action were too slow or too regular, we have Federal officers—the subordinates of the President—some impeding the action of the State courts, not only by refusing to obey writs which they pretended were suspended, but by rescuing criminals from their custody and liberating prisoners under their indictment; others—freedmen's bureau-men—establishing and enforcing—entirely without authority of law—rules for the business intercourse of white men and negroes—making, breaking or establishing what persons the owners shall be compelled to entertain on their farms, under the penalties of confiscation. Surely if our fellow-citizens of New England must convert this Government into a great eleemosynary institution—if they must deprive four millions of people of their honors to satisfy their craving to make these people the "wards of the nation"—they ought to be ashamed of the niggardliness which seeks to support them at other people's expense, and to quarter them upon those who have been deprived of their services.

And far above all these agencies, entering every State and county and township and family—touching every interest, commerical, mechanical and agricultural—seeking every avenue of trade, every branch of industry, every profession and occupation—holding in their grasp every man and woman and child, whether they labor for bread in the factory or at the plow, or for amusement at counting their income; permeating every artery and vein, tracing every nerve and sinew and fiber of the body politic, and subjugating every influence to their domination, are the systems of Federal finance and taxation.

I do not speak of these measures as a partisan; I do not at present discuss their wisdom; I do not at present question the motives which prompted them; I speak of them as evidences of the direction and the strength of the tide of opinion and of action.

This new programme is not the system of the Government. It is not the system of the Constitution. It is the centralization of all Governmental forces, of the supervision of all social interests at one point. These thus concentrated cannot be efficiently exercised unless by the inspiration of one heart under the discretion of one head, with the vigor of one will, backed by the powers of many men, accustomed by the rigors of discipline or by the hopes of reward to obey blindly one master. These conditions are incompatible with republican government, nay, they are the very essence and definition of despotism.

Gentlemen, we have a grave duty to perform. This is the time for the assertion of true principles. Physical force has accomplished its work. Legislative and Administrative action are at their task. Both have passed beyond their proper limits. Both have usurped power under the pretense of necessity, and now claim them as of right. Both are directed with vigor but often without authority or reason. Both should be made to renounce their pretensions before we yield them commendation. The condition of war, and the results of our war, both conduce to aid the progress of this consolidation. They have accustomed the mind to the exhibition of, and obedience to, the assumption of Federal power.

Let us see to it that we be, at least, blameless. Let us by voice and vote—by precept and by practice, each one in his sphere—resist this perversion of this system of government. Let us hold fast to the Constitution; let us hold fast to the doctrine of State Rights. It is the essential life of the Constitution. It is derided and despised now. It has been the glory of our polity—it will be its salvation. Let us guard it as of old the vestal fires were guarded. Let us guard it as of old the ark of the covenant was guarded, against whose pollution by profane touch the dread penalties of the Almighty were thundered.

If You are threatened with Pneumonia, read the following from Capt. W. P. Davis, of Petersburg, Virginia:

"Sympathy for the suffering prompts me to certify that my servant man was suffering in the last stage of Pneumonia, throwing up matter and blood in large quantities; his case was considered hopeless, so much so, that there was no medical prescription used for his recovery; I regarded him as good as dead. Hearing of the great cures made by the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, I thought that I would try an experiment on him; without any hope of success, however, I gave the Pills in large doses; in a short time, to my great surprise, there was a change for the better. I continued giving them to him until he became a perfectly sound man. He is now attending to his work with as much strength and vigor as he ever did. With his case, and what I have seen and heard of the good effect of these Pills, I do most earnestly recommend them as the best family medicine I have ever seen or used."

☞ For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompanying each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 a dozen. Address,

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
jan 5-1m Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

Buying Rates.

N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte 25, Miners & Planters 30, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, 30. Farmer's, 25 Merchants 30. Roxboro 30. Wadesboro 15. Thomasville 15; Wilmington 15; Commerce 15; Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon, Yanceyville, 10; Greensboro' Mutual, 10.

Virginia Bank Notes, average,	25
South Carolina do do	20
Georgia do do	20

Coin—Gold $1 33; Silver 1 30.

Coupons—Old North Carolina, 45; North Carolina Railroad coupons, 95.

Bonds.—North Carolina, 6s, Nine coupons attached, 78,

Exchange on New York selling at ½ premium.

Raleigh Money Market.

Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina.

Buying Rates.

N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear,	30	Bank of Wadesboro	15
" Charlotte,	25	" Wilmington,	15
" Commerce,	18	" Washington,	10
" Clarendon,	10	" Yanceyville,	10
" Fayetteville,	10	Commercial, Wilmin'n	12
" Lexington,	25	Farmers, Greensboro,	28
" N. Carolina,	30	Greensboro Mutual,	10
" Roxboro,	30	Merchants, Newberne,	30
" Thomasville,	20	Miners & Planters,	25

Virginia Bank notes, average,		20
South Carolina "	"	18
Georgia "	"	12½

Coin—Gold, 1,36; silver 1,25.

Coupons—Old North Carolina, 50; North Carolina Rail Road Coupons, 95.

Bonds—North Carolina 6s, nine coupons on, 78.

Exchange on New York selling at ½ premium.

RALEIGH MARKET

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

Jan. 17, 1866.

Flour—family,	12 00	to	00 00
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
Corn—per bushel,	1 50	to	1 75
Bacon—per pound, dull,	22	to	25
Lard—per pound,	25	to	30
Butter—per pound,	40		—
Chickens—(Spring,)	40	to	50
Eggs—per dozen,	35	to	40
Cheese—retail, per pound,			35
Apples—green, per bushel,	00	to	2 50
Peaches—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel,	75	to	1
Potatoes—Sweet,	1 00	to	1 50
Onions—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
Beef—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	30
retail,	12½	to	20
Fresh Pork—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
Meal—per bushel, (street price),	1 50	to	1 75
Coffee—per pound, (retail	45	to	00
Sugar—Crushed, per pound	35	to	00
White Coffee,	30	to	
Light Brown,			25
Common Brown,			20
Peas—red & white, per bushel,	1 00	to	1 20
Fodder—per cwt.	1 25	to	2 00
Oats—in sheaf,	75	to	1
Hay—newcrop, per cwt.,	00	to	1 50
Tobacco—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
Cotton—in bale, per cwt,	32	to	35
Cotton Yarn—per bunch,	3 50	to	4 00
Beeswax—per pound.	25	to.	
Rags—clean cotton, per pound			03
Lamb—per head		to	3 3
retail, per pound,	12½	to	50
Salt—per sack [4 bushel]	6 50	to	7 50
Flaxseed—per bushel,	1	to	1 50
Nails—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	11
Pork—for Bacon,	15	to	12½
Turnips—per bushel	80	to	1 00
Vinegar—Retail, per gallon,	00	to	1 00
Bar Soap—Retail, per pound,			20
Tea—Green and Black, per p'd	2 50	to	3 00
Soda—Retail, per pound,	20	to	25
Black Pepper—per pound,			60

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the American Telegraph Company.

Congress.

Washington, Jan. 16.

Senate.—Mr. Chandler's resolution, offered yesterday, declaring non-intercourse between this country and Great Britain, and withdrawing our Minister from the court of St. James, was tabled.

The bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia was discussed.

House.—Mr. Conkling introduced a series of resolutions proposing the re-establishment of Federal relations with the rebellious communities, on condition of absolute renunciation of secession, repudiation of Confederate war debt, the adoption of such measures as will relieve the government of standing armies in the South, &c. The resolutions were objected to and lie over.

Iowa Politics.

Washington, Jan. 16.

Gov. Stone was inaugurated on Monday. He approves, he says, the acts of the President, but desires him to go farther in favor of negro suffrage. He opposes the admission of the Southern States until the people abandon the offensive theory of State sovereignty.

Late from Europe.

Washington, Jan. 16.

The *Borussia* has arrived, though its news has been anticipated.

The *Herald's* Paris letter says that the Emperor and Cabinet are studying the means of withdrawing from Mexico, with as little loss of prestige as possible. The Emperor is desirous of doing so of his own free will, and not under menace.

Markets.

New York, Jan. 16.

Cotton buoyant at 51½ @ 52—chiefly the latter. Naval stores dull. Gold 139¾.

Select Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK will re-open their school on Friday, 2nd of February, 1866.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Jan. 4, 124, 6w.

BOARD AND LODGING.

SIX OR EIGHT GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN comfortable board, at a short distance from the Capitol, permanently, or during the sessions of the Legislature and Convention, by applying to the undersigned, on Hillsboro Street, at the former residence of the late Secretary Hill.

MRS ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, Jan 15, 132, 1w, pd.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated themselves together under the style and firm of

JAS. McKIMMON & SONS,

for the purpose of carrying on a general

Auction and Commission Business,

at their old stand, No. 3 Fayetteville Street.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, and all kinds of merchandize and Country Produce.

All business entrusted to our care, shall command our prompt attention.

JAMES McKIMMON,
A. N. McKIMMON,
JAMES McKIMMON, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8 126--1m.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1866 trains will run as follows:

Going West.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train.
Leave Goldsboro,	5.10 P M	4 15 A M
" Raleigh,	9 00 "	9.00 "
" Hillsboro,	11.48 "	12.25 P M
" Greensboro,	3.10 A M	4 40 "
" Salisbury,	7.00 "	9 15 "
Arrive at Charlotte,	9.50 "	1.00 A M

Going East.

	Mail Train.	Freight Train.
Leave Charlotte,	3.00 P M	4.30 A M
" Salisbury,	6 05 "	8 40 "
" Greensboro,	10.00 "	12 50 P M
" Hillsboro,	1.20 A M	5.00 "
" Raleigh,	4.30 "	8 45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro,	7.45 "	12.40 A M

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & G. R. Trains for the North; at Goldsboro with the A. & N. C. and W. & W R. Rds; at Greensboro with the Piedmont R. R., and runs daily.

Freight Train has a Passenger Car attached for the accommodation of passengers and runs daily, Sunday excepted.

E. WILKES,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Jan 11, 129, 3m.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

RECEIVED TO-DAY!

Lady's Plain Bl'k Merino Shawls.
" Colored Cashmere "

Just Received,

A large lot of PISTOLS—Colt's, and Smith & Wesson's, with extra cartridges and caps. Call at

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

By Express To-Day,

We have received a beautiful lot of
Printed DeLaines,
Armures,
Paper Cambric,
Dress Cambric,
Lead Colored Jeans,
Fine Brown Domestic,
Bed Blankets,
Gents' Travelling Blankets.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

Raleigh, Jan 10, 128, tf.

SOUTHERN HOUSE.

HARRIS, GAINES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

20 Beaver Street, New-York,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS of

Groceries,

Liquors,
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fruits, &c.

☞ Prompt attention given to orders. ☜

W. HOOPER HARRIS,
Late of Nashville, Tennessee.
JAMES L. GAINES,
Late of Asheville, N. Carolina.
R. R. & R. M. BEARDEN
Late of Macon, Georgia.

Jan 12, 130, 2w.

Charlotte Female Institute,

Charlotte, N. C.

Rev. R. Burwell,
John B. Burwell, A. M., } Principals.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON Monday, the 15th of January, and continue twenty four weeks to 30th of June, 1866.

TERMS per Session of 24 weeks payable in currency, half in advance:

Board including every expense, except washing and lights,	$128
Tuition in English Branches,	$25 & 30

These terms in proportion to the length of session, which is now twenty four instead of twenty weeks long, are the same as before the war, adding on the discount of the currency.

The department of Music, Vocal and Instrumental, will continue under the direction of Prof. A. Bauman, assisted by competent instructors.

The department of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting will be under the direction of Prof W. Benziger, graduate of Geneva College, Switzerland.

For Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Terms, &c., address

REV. R BURWELL & SON,
Jan 4, 123, 2w. Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE,

A Farm near Raleigh.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SMALL FARM CONTAINing 59 acres of land at Morrisville Station, 12 miles above Raleigh, on the North Carolina Railroad—about twenty five acres cleared, the balance well timbered. On the premises is a good two story dwelling, well finished, good kitchen, smoke house and other outhouses. Terms easy. Application may be made to me, through the Goldsboro post-office, or of Dr. Daniel Cogdell, Field & Fireside Publishing House, Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE E. TAYLOR.

Raleigh, Jan 16-133 5t pd.

SELECT SCHOOL.

WILSON, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL BEGIN JANUary 8th, and continue twenty weeks. Tuition payable in specie or its equivalent.

For Primary English Branches from	$15 to 20 00
" Higher " "	25 00
" Latin and Greek,	30 00

Only a limited number of students will be received.

Address GEO. W. ARRINGTON, Principal.

Wilson, Jan 6—125, 2w.

PALMER'S 1855
PATENT. 10,000 IN USE.
1609 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.
ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. | 19 GREEN ST. BOSTON.
ADDRESS THE INVENTOR,
B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D. PRES'T. A. A. LIMB. C'S.

These inventions stand approved as the "best" by the most eminent Scientific and Surgical Societies of the world, the inventor having been honored with the award of FIFTY GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS (or "First Prizes") including the Great Medals of the World's Exhibition in London and New York; also the most Honorary Report of the great Society of Surgeons of Paris, giving his Patents place above the ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Dr Palmer gives personal attention to the business of his profession, aided by men of the best qualifications and greatest experience. He is specially commissioned by the Government and has the patronage of the prominent Officers of the Army and Navy. Six Major-Generals and more than a thousand less distinguished officers and soldiers have worn the PALMER LIMBS on active duty, while still greater numbers of eminent civilians are, by their aid, filling important positions, and effectually conceal their misfortune.

Advice and Pamphlets Gratis.

To avoid the imposition of Piratical Copyists, apply only to DR. PALMER, as above directed, or to his Agent,

GEO. H TAYLOR,
Newbern, N. C.

Dec 5-10'-tf.

O. G. PARSLEY, } O. G. PARSLEY, JR.
JOHN JUDGE, } HENRY SAVAGE.

O. G. PARSELEY & CO

Importers

AND

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON. N C.

Solicit Consignments for Sale or Shipment of

Cotton,
Cotton Yarns,
Domestics,
Naval Stores,

And other

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Have always in Store, and are receiving constantly, consignments, for sale at lowest market rates, of

Gunny Bagging, Gunny Bags,
Bale Rope, Mess Pork,
Bacon Sides and Shoulders,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Flour, Butter, Cheese,
Irish Potatoes, Onions,
Crackers, Mackerel,
Pickled Herring,
Smoked Herring,
Codfish, Nails,
Powder, Shot,
Window Glass, Paints,
Linseed, Kerosene, Tanners', and
Lubricating Oils, in 5-gal. cans & bbls.,
Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum and Gin,
Soap, Candles,
Starch, Salt, Lime, &c., &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime.

AGENTS FOR

DUPONT'S POWDER.

300 Hhds New Crop Molasses, direct from Cardenas, daily expected.

To arrive during February or March:—

2,000 Bags Coffee direct from Rio Janeiro.

200 Hhds. Sugar direct from Porto Rico.

Jan. 1-130-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT THE NOVEMBER TERM, 1865, OF THE Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Washington County, the undersigned qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of Jonathan J. Lindsey, deceased.

All who hold claims against the estate are notified to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All indebted to the estate are notified to make payment immediately.

CHARLES LATHAM,
Admr. with the will annexed.

Jan 12, 130, law6ws.

Wanted,

BY A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF G. F. College, who has had five years' experience in teaching the English branches and Music, a situation in a private family. Testimonials given and required. Address immediately,

MISS L. Greensboro, N. C., Box 46.

December 23, 1865-116-tf.

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY NEAR THIS place, 200 barrells of corn, 5000 pounds pork, horses, mules, oxen, &c

I also offer on the Roanoke river near Jamesville, my farm containing 200 acres of land.

GEO. M. BURRAS.

Tarboro, N. C., Jan 2, 1866, 121, 1m.

DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

Reminiscences of a Southern Hospital.

The *Cosmopolite*, a new and interesting monthly Magazine, published in Baltimore, by De Leon & Co., (at $4 per annum,) which we take pleasure in commending as a valuable accession to the literary journalism of the South, contains a sprightly and entertaining article in the January number under the above caption. It is from the pen of a lady, who was herself a Hospital matron in Richmond, and is full of touching and humorous incident. We subjoin a few extracts:

"There is little gratitude felt in a hospital, and none expressed. The mass of patients are uneducated men, who have lived by the sweat of their brow, and gratitude is an exotic, planted in a refined atmosphere, kept free from 'coarse contact and nourished by unselfishness. Common natures look only with astonishment at great sacrifices, and cunningly avail themselves of them, but give nothing in return, not even the satisfaction of allowing one to suppose that the care exerted has been beneficial;—*that* would entail compensation of some kind, and in their ignorance they fear the nature of the equivalent which might be demanded.

Still pleasant episodes often occur to vary disappointments and lighten duties.

"Could you write me a letter?" drawled a whining voice from a bed in one of the wards, a cold winter day in '62.

The speaker was a Georgian, lean, yellow, attenuated, with wispy strands of hair hanging over his high thin cheek bones. He put out a hand to detain me, and I noticed the nails were like claws.

"Why do you not let the nurse cut your nails?"

"Because I aint got any spoon, and I use them instead."

"Will you let me have your hair cut then? You can't get well with all that dirty hair hanging about your ears and eyes."

"No, I can't git my hair cut, kase as how I promised my mammy that I would let it grow till the war be over. O, it's onlucky to cut it."

"Then I can't write for you. If you will do what I want I will do what you want."

This was plain talking. The hair being cut, I brought in my portfolio, and sitting by the side of the bed, waited for further orders. They came without more formal introduction, "for Mrs. Marthy Brown."

"My dear Mammy—

"I hope this finds you well, as it leaves me well, and I hope I shall get a furlough Christmas and see you, and I hope you will keep well and all the folks be well by that time as I feel well myself. This leaves me in good health as I hope it will find you and—"

But here I made a pause, as his mind seemed to be going around in a circle, and asked him a few questions as to his home, his position during the last summer's campaign; how he got sick, and where his brigade was then stationed, etc. Thus furnished with some material to work on, the letter proceeded rapidly. Four sides were filled up, for no soldier would think a letter worth sending home which had any blank paper. Transcribing his name—the number of his ward and proper address, so that an answer might reach him safely, the composition was read to him. Gradually his pale face brightened; a sitting posture was assumed with evident interest. I folded it and directed it, contributed the expected five-cent Confederate stamp, and handed it over.

"Did you write all that," he said with great emphasis.

"Yes."

"Did *I* say all that."

"I think so."

A dead pause ensued of undoubted admiration—astonishment. What was working in that poor mind? Could it be that Psyche had stirred one of the delicate plumes of her wings, and that dormant soul was touched?

"Are you married." The harsh voice dropped very low.

"No."

He rose still higher in bed, pushed desperately away the tangled hay on his brow; a faint color fluttered over the hollow cheek, and stretching out a long bone with a talon attached, he touched my arm, and with mysterious voice whispered imperiously—"*You wait!*"

And readers, I am waiting; and I here caution the male portion of creation, who may love through their mental powers, to respect my confidence and not seek to shake my constancy.

Sometimes the compliments paid were pretty from their novelty and originality, but they were rare. Expression was not a gift with the common class of soldiers. "You will run them little feet of you'rn off—they aint much to boast of any way," said a rough Kentuckian. Was not this as complimentary as the lover who compared his mistress' foot to a dream; and much more comprehensible?

At times the lower wards would be filled with rough men from camp, who had not seen a female face for months, and though too much occupied by business to notice it much, their partly concealed, but determined regard, would become embarrassing. One day, while talking with a ward master, my attention was attracted by the pertinacious staring of a rough-looking Texan. He walked round and round me, examining every detail of my dress, face and figure; his eye never fixing upon any particular part for a moment, but traveling incessantly all over me. It was the wonderment of the mind at the sight of a new creation. I moved my position; he shifted his to suit the new arrangement—again a change was made, so obviously to get out of his range, that, with a delicacy the roughest men treated me with always, he desisted from his inspection so far, that though his person made no movement, his neck twisted round to accommodate his eyes, till I supposed some progenitor of the family had been an owl. The men began to titter, and patience became exhausted.

"Well, my man, did you *never* see a woman before?"

"Laws sake!" he ejaculated, making no move towards withdrawing his determined notice, "I never did see such a nice one; you's pretty as a pair of red shoes with green strings."

These were the two compliments laid upon the shrine of my vanity during four years contact with thousands of patients, and I commit them to paper, to give some idea of the portrait wanting for a frontispiece, and to prove to all readers that a woman, with a face like a pair of red shoes with green strings, must have some claim to the apple of Paris.

Scenes of pathos occurred daily—scenes that wrung the heart and forced the summer rain of pity from the eyes. But feeling or sentiment that enervated the mind and body was a luxury that could not be indulged in. There was too much work to be done, too much active exertion required, and both mental and physical energies were severely taxed each day. Perhaps they balanced and so kept each other from sinking. Besides, there was not sufficient leisure time to think, the necessity for action being ever present.

After the battle of Fredericksburg, while waiting in a sick ward for brandy for a dying man, a low, pleasant voice said, "Madame."—It came from a youth looking very ill, but so placid. He had that earnest, far away gaze, so common to the eyes that are looking their last in this world. Perhaps God in his mercy gives a glimpse of coming peace; past understanding, which reflects itself in the dying eyes into which we look with such strong yearning to fathom what they see. He shook his head in negative to all offers of food or drink, or suggestions of a softer pillow, or lighter covering.

"I want Perry," was all he said.

On inquiry, I found that Perry was the friend and companion who had marched by his side in the field, and slept nearest him in camp, but whose present whereabouts he was ignorant of. Armed with a requisition from our surgeon, I sought and found his name at the receiving hospital, from which he had been transferred to Jackson. He was soon seated by my side in my ambulance, and on my arrival at our hospital, we found my patient had dropped asleep. A bed was brought and put by his side, and Perry, only very slightly wounded, laid upon it. Just then the sick man awoke wearily, turned over and the half unconscious eye fixed itself. He must have been dreaming of the meeting, for he still distrusted the reality. Illness had spiritualized the poor boy's face; the transparent forehead, the delicate brow so clearly defined, looked more like heaven than earth. As he recognized his comrade, a lovely smile curved his lips, heretofore so wan and expressionless; the angel of death had brought the light of summer skies to that pale face. "Perry," he cried, "Perry!" and throwing himself into his friend's arms with an effort, the radiant eyes closed, but the smile still lingered around the lips—the golden bowl was broken.

There is little sensibility exhibited by soldiers for their comrades in a hospital, and whatever feeling might have yet lingered in my heart was dispelled by a drawling voice from a neighboring bed—"I say there, could you give me such a thing as a sweet per-r-rta-a-n-tu-ur: I b'long to the twenty second Nor Ka-a-a-li-i-na regiment." I told the nurse to move his bed away from proximity to his dead neighbor, thinking that in the low state of his health it might affect him, but he treated the suggestion with contempt. "Don't make no sort of difference to me, they dies all around me a fighting in the field,—don't trouble me."

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

Commission Merchants,

No. 5 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains and all other Southern Products solicited

☞ Order from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters and others will receive prompt and individual attention

REFER TO

Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro, N C; R Lassiter, President Raleigh and Gaston R R; McIlwaine, Son & Co, Donnans and Johnson, Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va; E A Vogler, Esq, Salem, N C; R P Richardson, Rockingham Co, N C; Seymour Steel, Greensboro, N C; E Wilkes, Superintendent N C R R. 87 tf.

Desirable Farm for Sale.

THE PLANTATION SITUATED ABOUT TWO and a half miles from the village of Magnolia on the Wilmington and Weldon R. R., between that place and Kennansville, and known as "Barbacue," is offered for sale. The tract contains 350 acres, 160 of which are cleared and have been under cultivation, producing excellent Corn, Wheat, potatoes, &c. A portion of the land is also well adapted to the culture of cotton. An inexhaustible bed of Marl, a large spring of as good water as can be found in the State, and a never failing stream, running through the center of the cleared land are among the attractions of the place.

The timbered portion of the land being nearest the Rail Road, and the entire place being easy of access to a first rate market, make it a highly desirable location for growing produce, raising stock and selling timber. Any one having the cash, can procure a bargain by applying immediately to

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Jan 2 121-5-1m

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,

WITH WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD!!

JEWELERS' AND BANKERS' SAFES made to Order, Lined with Hardened Steel.

HOUSE AND PLATE SAFES.

TO THIS CELEBRATED SAFE was awarded the GOLD MEDAL, at the World's Fair in London, in 1851.

NOTICE.—This celebrated Fire Proof safe is no longer made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, his license to make and sell them having expired.

The thousands of Certificates from Merchants, Bankers and Mechanics of all trades, that have been given in favor of this the only true "SALAMANDER," renders it useless for the subscribers to multiply words in its favor, as full thirty thousand of "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES," have been manufactured and sold in the United States; and, in almost every large fire that has taken place during the last seventeen years, these Safes have been subjected to the severest tests, and *not one of the "Genuine Salamanders" has ever been destroyed.* Safes sold at New York price, with the freight to Wilmington added. No commission charged in Wilmington. We are prepared to take orders for these celebrated Safes. Samples can be seen at our office in a few days.

Every Merchant should have one of these cheap and secure Safes.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,
Commission Merchants,
General Agents for North Carolina.

Office, No. 5 South Water Street (Up Stairs,) Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 4-102-tf.

CHARLES J. BAKER. WM. BAKER. CHARLES E. BAKER.

Baker Brothers & Co.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Agents for

BALTIMORE WINDOW GLASS.

Druggists Glassware, Vials, Bottles, Jars, &c.

BI CARB. SODA, SAL SODA, BORAX, ALUM, and other Chemicals

Paints, Oils, Glue,

Extract of Logwood, Castile Soap, &c., &c.
No. 37 AND 34 S. CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov. 20-88-3m.

A NO. 1 COTTON PLANTATION

For Lease or Rent,

WITH TENABLE LAND SUFFICIENT FOR raising 400 or 500 bales of Cotton; large dwelling house, gin house and all other necessary buildings, situated 12 miles from Charlotte, and 2 miles from Harrisburg Station, N. C. Rail Road.

The necessary mules, stock, &c., for the place will be sold to the lessee. Apply to

J. L. MOREHEAD,
Charlotte, N. C.

Jan. 2-121-16t.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

WE WILL BUY COTTON RAGS CLEANED, AT the highest cash price. Enquire at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

Raleigh, January 5, -tf.

J. D. FLANNER,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Old County Wharf,
Foot of Craven Street,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

October 29-69-3mos.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

I WILL RENT FOUR GOOD ROOMS IN A HOUSE on Fayetteville street. Apply immediately to

A. R. RAVEN,

At Branson & Farrar's Book Store.
Raleigh, Jan. 1-120-1w.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER, TO TAKE CHARGE OF A Tannery in Edgecombe County, near Tarboro, N. C. A comfortable house and sufficient land attached to get wood, make bread, and raise meat. Apply immediately with references, to

DR. J. W. JONES, Tarboro, N. C.

December 16. 1865-101-2w.
☞ *Standard* please copy.

JOHN M. CONWAY,

(Successor to Geo. W. Powers & Co.,)

Commission Merchant,

Agent for the sale of

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, OSNABURGS, &c., &c

☞ Consignments and Orders solicited. ☜
15 Park Place, New York.

Dec 22-115-1aw 6ts.

DISSOLUTION.

OFFICE OF NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS, Raleigh, N. C., Dec'r 23, 1865.

THE FIRM OF SHAY, WIDLIAMSON & CO. IS dissolved from this date.

B. P. Williamson, Raleigh, N. C., is appointed sole Agent to close up the business.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

Dec 23d 1865, 116, t2ljan.

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF Olin College at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, I give notice, that the school will be opened at the usual time in January, 1866. An advertisement, stating full particulars, will shortly appear. Address me at Olin, Iredell County, N. C.

JAMES SOUTHGATE, President.

Dec 23-116-tf.

H. C. WHEELER,

OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

JAMES PALMER & CO.

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

Oils, Paints, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

No. 439 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

Nov. 11-81-6m.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

Please your Children, Sweethearts, Wives, and Husbands.

CALL AT PH. THIEM'S STORE AND EXAMINE the largest and handsomest Stock of Fancy Goods, Toys and Confectioneries of all descriptions.

$10,000 worth of Fancy Goods.
$10,000 worth of Toys and Confectioneries.
$10,000 worth of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.

FOR CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS,

which will be sold at the lowest prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE,
CALL AND EXAMINE,
CALL AND EXAMINE

PH. THIEM'S Beautiful Stock of

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

☞ Great inducements to persons wishing to buy by wholesale. PH. THEIM.

December 14-108-tf.

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

WE STILL CONTINUE TO SELL BOOKS AND Stationery, and all other goods in our line. We cannot sell at cost. If we do so, we shall soon be unable to buy other Goods. We have been trading in our line for several years. Our friends have always patronized us largely, for which we are thankful. We have always tried to make a *living profit* on our Goods, and at the same time to give general satisfaction to our customers. We intend still to follow the same rule, which we think fair and honorable. Such books as we do not have on hand we will order for our friends.

Among our late arrivals we have Methodist Hymn Books, Episcopal Prayer Books, Illustrated Children's Books in great variety, Photographs of Southern Generals, and Photograph Albums.

We have also a great variety of Common and Fine Bibles and Testaments. Also a large variety of Sheet Music.

We try to keep all School Books wanted by Teachers, to whom we sell at a liberal discount.

Call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

We are prepared to do the best BOOK BINDING in the neatest style at short notice.

We want to trade with our friends for years to come, hence we will sell as cheap as we can under the circumstances.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
No. 49 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Jan 4, 123, 1m.

J. D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W. DILL, W. C. WHITFORD.

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES *BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.*

General Vessel Agents.

November 29 96-1y

Winston's Reports.

LAW Reports, June Term,		1864,	$2 25
Equity " "		"	75
Law "	Oct. & Dec. Terms,	"	2 25
Equity "	December "	"	75

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, Nov 25-83-tf.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

Drugs Medicines,

Paints

Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Wines, Brandy, Spices, Extracts, &c., &c.,

AT

Pescud's Drug Store,

ALL WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE,

and will be sold at reduced rates for *cash*, or change for

FLAX SEED, YELLOW WAX, COTTON AND PROVISIONS.

SYRINGES, Male and Female in great variety, at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

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TRUSSES, single & double, in great variety at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PHYSICIANS' Medical Saddle Bags and Pocket Cases, at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

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CHEROKEE Remedy and Female Pills, at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

HEMBOLT'S & Smolander's Extract Buchu, at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

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AYERS', Strong's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Deems', Jayne's, and other popular pills, at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

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TOBIA'S Condition Powders for Horses and PESCUD'S.

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PURE Sperm and Sweet Oil, at PESCUD'S.

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AZAMEA and Durkees' Baking Powders, at PESCUD'S.

BATCHELOR'S and Phalon's Hair Dye, at PESCUD'S.

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SUP. Wax Matches, at PESCUD'S.

COCHINEAL and Solution of Tin, at PESCUD'S.

CORKS for Bottles and Vials, at PESCUD'S.

ELIXIR'S Peruvian Bark and Protoxide Iron, at PESCUD'S.

HOSLETTER'S Bitters, at PESCUD'S.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery, at PESCUD'S.

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Raleigh, Oct. 26-69-tf.

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ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 2, 1865-24-tf.

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November 22-90-tf.

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November 23-91-6m-pd.

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WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE of **Taw's Celebrated Car Grease,** for lubricating the Axles of Rail Road Cars. We have on sale eight Barrels Canary Yellow Rail Road Car Grease.

Also 20 kegs Axle Grease for greasing the axles of waggons, carts, &c. Also a lot of Taw's patent Harness Dubbing for greasing harness, and a lot of Buggy axle grease.

J. LONG & CO.

Greensboro, October 6-52-tf.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVE recently been appointed Agents of the State of North Carolina, of the PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, and also Agents of the UNADULTERATED FLOUR OF BONE COMPANY.

We expect a supply of these invaluable Fertilizers in a short time and solicit orders for the same from our old customers and farmers generally.

Dec. 6-102-1m.

Fire Insurance.

THE GREENSBORO MUTUAL FIRE Insurance COMPANY is now issuing policies of Insurance upon Dwelling Houses, Store and Ware Houses, Mills, Factories, Merchandize, &c.

For information or insurance apply to our Agent in your place, or address me at Greensboro, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON, Pres't.

☞ We wish to appoint local Agents in all the Towns and business neighborhoods of this State. Applicants for agencies will address me as above.

Greensboro, Nov. 12-82-tf.

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October 6 52-3mos.

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OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

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Raleigh, Nov. 3-74-tf.

JOHN R. DANCY, (Of Tarboro, N. C.) JOHN H. HYMAN, (Late of Scotland Neck, N. C.)

F. M. HYMAN, (Late of Warrenton, N. C.)

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HUGHES & DILL, Newbern, N. C.
GEORGE H. BROWN, Washington, N. C.
SMITH & BRO., Norfolk, Va.
Nov. 13-82-6m.

Change of Time.

R. & G. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., November 4, '65.

Change of Schedule.

On and after November 6th, 1865, the trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Raleigh,	4 30	A. M.
Arrive Gaston,	10 30	"

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Gaston,	2 15	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	8 15	"

This train connects with all the trains between Greensboro and New York. Passengers by this line have no delays between those points.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

75-tf.

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Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N. C., Sep. 16 35 6m pd.

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Nov 16-85-6m. PURVIS & CO.

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